THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1795. [N° 1730.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

Rhode-Island Bridge Company.

THE Proprietors of said Bridge are hereby notified, that there is assessed on each Share Twenty five Dollars; Ten Dollars payable on Friday the 19th Instant, and Fifteen Dollars on Tuesday the 30th Inst. to be paid to the Treasurer at his House.

SAMUEL SANFORD, *Clerk.*

June 9, 1795.

The Hon. JABEZ BOWEN, Grand-Master.

THE Annual Meeting of the GRAND LODGE of the Ancient and Honourable Fraternity of FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be held by Adjournment, on Wednesday the First of July next, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. at the State-House in Newport.——When and where the Officers and Members thereof, also the Masters and Wardens of Lodges under its Jurisdiction, and every Brother within the State, are invited to attend.

By Order,

JOHN HANDY, *Grand Secretary.*

June 9th, 5795.

FOR SALE, BY

John & Ebenezer Shearman,

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE-HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Sprits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10. Liverpool Pipes, Fish Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

Newport, June 8. 1795.

Paul Sweet,

From Exeter, hereby informs the Public,

THAT he has lately opened a Shop, in Deacon Tilley's House, a little above the lower Market, directly opposite to Mr. Joseph Lyon's, where he has for Sale a Variety of the best and most necessary Articles for the Use of Families, viz. Indian and Rye-Meal, Flour, Salt Pork, Butter, Cheese, several Sorts of Spirits, choice Cyder, &c. &c.

He also has very good Accommodations for Boarders and Lodgers, at a reasonable Rate.

Newport, June 9, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,

Jamaica SUGAR,

Bohea TEA—by the Chest,

Russia BAR-IRON,

SWEDES——Ditto,

6 by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW-GLASS,

Russia clean HEMP,

CORDAGE,——And,

A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

To be Sold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Monday, the 22d Day of June next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

A Wind-Mill and Dwelling-House, at Jamestown.

Newport, May 25. 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Clarke & Hammond,

PORK and Beef—by the Barrel,

Flour, by Ditto,

West India Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,

Jamaica Spirits, by Ditto,

Brandy, Geneva and Porter,

Sugar, by the Barrel,

Bohea Tea, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity,

Chocolate,

Window-Glass, 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, per Box,

Bar-Iron, Nail Rods, Anchors,

Iron Caboosses, Stoves, &c. &c. as usual.

By Capt. Atkins in a Schooner arrived at Boston on Monday the 8th Inst. from L'Orient in 34 Days, the following Intelligence has been received, viz.

Another Crisis.

PARIS, April 20.

YESTERDAY another conspiracy against the national representation, was developed by Rovere.—The object was to open the prisons, to beat the general in all the sections, to re-assemble a Convention, and by force to establish the Constitution of 1793. without modification—to recall the deputies of the Mountain; to absolve by a solemn decree, Billaud, Collot, Barrere and Vadier: to pronounce the arrest of the out-lawed deputies, and the transportation of Freron, Tallien, Dubois-Crance, Legendre, Rovere, Barras, and many others. Thuriot, Cambon, Maribon Montaut, and another, were to be placed at the head of the conspirators. This plot was planned by Parein, an ex general of La Vendee, a quarter master of the gendarmerie, and two others. Provisions and military stores were expected from the country; and one had been distributed to purchase brandy. After a considerable discussion, in which it was mentioned, that the discovery was made by one concerned in the plot, the Convention decreed, that Cambon, Thuriot, Ruamps, Levasseur, Maignet, Moses Bayle, and Huntz, Representatives of the People, should consider themselves as in arrest; and if they did not deliver themselves up, in a certain time, their neglect should be punished with transportation. The Convention also decreed, the immediate arrest of Maribon-Montaut. Seals were put on all their papers. The coalesced Powers are charged with being at the bottom of this conspiracy.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

April 10.

A deputation from the section of Gravilliers, was admitted to the bar.

"A handful of subaltern villains" said the orator, "directed by Leonard Bourdon, Charles, Duhem, and their associates, had animated the hope of the anarchists. A band of plunderers and assassins invested the place of your sitting, tumultuously precipitated themselves into the very sanctuary of the laws, and read an incendiary petition, dictated, no doubt, by Leonard Bourdon.—The national representation threw a look of pity on these atoms, those vile instruments of crime. Your serenity and your silence confounded them, and they fled. A minority, paid by the combined powers, and fattened on the misery of the people, had formed for its support a MOUNTAIN, sterile in virtues, but fertile in crimes!—The energy you displayed on the 12th Germinal, (1st April) has levelled it, and France beholds those who inhabited it, only as assassins, robbers and traitors. Continue—Representatives, to pursue with a firm step, the career where justice guides you, where humanity smiles upon you, where virtue applauds you, and where the people will support you!"

Many other sections of Paris presented at the same time, similar addresses.

The Convention decreed honourable mention of these addresses, and their insertion in the bulletin.

April 19.

Cambaceres, in the name of the Committee of seven, reported the progress made by the Committee, in the laws necessary to reorganize the Constitution of 1793.—This Constitution is to be modified; it was framed during the *system of terror*, and stands much in need of amendment in the distribution of its powers.

The ill-disposed, who wished the French Republic to remain unknown amidst Europe, find themselves deceived in their perfidious hopes. The Republic, a Hercules even in its cradle, has found allies, in the four quarters of this part of the world.

In the North, Sweden and Denmark.

In the East, Prussia, whose preponderance will soon give to her for allies all the States of Germany, who fatigued, have grown weary of the feudal sceptre of the House of Austria.

In the West, a nation as free as ourselves, is seeking, and will speedily find, the incalculable advantages of a re-establishment of her commercial relations with the French Republic—The Americans wait only to have a perfect knowledge of the justice and stability of the French government to draw close those bonds of friendship first tied by liberty;—Pitt has cunningly profited of the moment of our interior disorganization, to say to the Americans, You must of necessity have some strong ally in Europe, let this ally be England. But the Americans learning the fate of the States General of Holland will calculate how dangerous it will be for them to repose on British faith, which abandons to annihilation those allies who have served her with the utmost fidelity; and who without shame covers herself with their spoils, at the very instant when they are forced to bend to the inevitable vicissitudes of events.

In the South, it is a branch of the house of Austria herself, which after having been forced by Austrian despotism to range itself under the standard of the coalition, returns with eagerness to principles more favourable to commerce, and to the liberty of Italy; and thus gives a great example of wisdom to all the little potentates of that part of Europe.

PARIS, April 22.

The agitators yet conspire in secret, but the people are tranquil. It was reported two days ago, at the palace of Equality, that there was confusion in the suburbs; at the same time it was told in the suburbs, that there was a ript at the palace of Equality. Yesterday the patroles were more numerous than common; the national palace was surrounded by the armed force; and it was necessary to shew your certificate of civism, to penetrate to the hall of the Convention.

HAVRE, April 18.

In the course of the last month nine neutral vessels, laden with 34064 quintals of grain, besides several American vessels, having on board 1803 tierces and 288 half-tierces of rice, arrived in this port.

This day a great number of waggons loaded with grain, set out for Paris, escorted by 200 of our national guards.

AMSTERDAM, April 16.

The municipality have just received a letter from T. Day, Esq; at London, in which he says, "he is happy to inform them that the embargo laid in England on Dutch vessels, *loaded on account of the King of Spain*, was taken off."

Citizens Cochon, Acquier, and du Romel, Representatives of the French people, have announced the ratification of a treaty of Peace between France and Prussia.

LONDON, April 7.

Extract of a letter from Bimilipatam, dated 31st of July, 1794.

"Having observed with surprise, that all the accounts which have hitherto appeared in the Madras and Bengal papers, of the late fatal catastrophe that has taken place in this Circar, are not only incomplete, but in various parts erroneous, I am induced to submit to the public the following succinct narrative of circumstances attending the action at Pudmanabum, which terminated in the death of the Rajah Vizieram Rauze, and near two hundred of his Rachawar adherents; among whom were most of the principal natives of the district, both for affluence and character.

"Government having come to the resolution of removing the person of the Rajah to a distance from the country he had held, the reluctance he shewed to comply with their orders, rendered it necessary to inforce them by seizing his person; and for this purpose the detachment marched against him to Pudmanabum, where he had remained for some time in a state of negative disobedience, that argued more for sullen dignity than rebellious contumacy. We quitted the encampment, about six miles distant, early on the 20th inst. consisting of three companies of European infantry, the 20th and seven or eight companies of the 26th and 27th battalions of native infantry, and half a company of artillery, with three brigades of six pounders. They did not come upon the Rajah's forces until day-break, which they found (consisting, with Peons and Pikemen, of 6000 men) under arms, and occupying a situation which was rather advantageous; but notwithstanding this hostile appearance, the line was permitted to form, without the least molestation, altho' from the nature of the ground, this was necessarily done but slowly, and within 150 yards of the enemy. A message was then sent from the Rajah to Col. Prendergast, commanding the detachment, requesting to know his errand, and declaring that he did not wish to commence hostilities, or would do more than defend himself in his home, where he wished to remain quiet. Affairs however had gone too far for negociation, and the Col. could only refer him to his orders. Still, however, in the hope of his followers dispersing without bloodshed, the Col. ordered his line to advance without firing: they did so, until the sight had come within pistol shot, when a single matchlock was discharged, which from subsequent circumstances appears to be from accident; the firing then became general, and from the shortness of the distance, was so heavy, that the whole line, excepting the artillery, fell back, and was thrown into some disorder. By the exertion of the Officers, however, they soon rallied; and as the Rajah's seapoys were too undisciplined to pursue their first advantage, they did not long stand the charge, but fled precipitately, after about ten minutes contest from the commencement of the action, which then became a scene of butchery; the brave Rachawars, armed only with their lances, standing with intrepid countenance to share the fate of their master, who had fallen early in the day; the last proof of their reverence and affectionate attachment. These could of course make no resistance against the grape and musquetry of the Europeans, who rushed on, finishing with the bayonet what the ball had not quite effected; and pursuing their way to the village of Pudmanabum, in the rear of the enemy's centre, where the thirst of blood, uniting with the thirst of plunder, not a living native, or valuable, was shortly after to be found in any part of it, not excepting the Pagoda, which was ransacked without remorse, of many valuable tokens of Asiatic superstition.

"The Rajah had sent off his young son, with the women of his family, the evening before, as he had resolved not be taken alive, and did not wish to involve them in his ruin. To the very last however, he had hopes of accommodating matters, without suffering what his nice honour termed degradation; for which purpose he repeatedly gave orders not to fire, and in all probability could he have commanded the motions of his numerous rabble, he would not have been under the necessity of sacrificing his existence to his honour, with the lives of so many of his brave attendants.

"The casualties on the side of the English amounted to between seventy and eighty killed and wounded; and the loss on the Rajah's must have been at least four or five times as many, as among the Rachawars alone near two hundred fell; and after the heat of the action, many natives of all descriptions and call, among whom were some Bramins, became a prey to the Europeans, whose

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"Government having come to the resolution of removing the person of the Rajah to a distance from the country he had held, the reluctance he shewed to comply with their orders, rendered it necessary to inforce them by seizing his person; and for this purpose the detachment marched against him to Pudmanabum, where he had remained for some time in a state of negative disobedience, that argued more for sullen dignity than rebellious contumacy. We quitted the encampment, about six miles distant, early on the 10th inst. consisting of three companies of European infantry, the 20th and seven or eight companies of the 26th and 27th battalions of native infantry, and half a company of artillery, with three brigades of six pounders. They did not come upon the Rajah's forces until day-break, which they found (consisting, with Peons and Pikemen, of 6000 men) under arms, and occupying a situation which was rather advantageous; but notwithstanding this hostile appearance, the line was permitted to form, without the least molestation, altho' from the nature of the ground, this was necessarily done but slowly, and within 150 yards of the enemy. A message was then sent from the Rajah to Col. Prendergast, commanding the detachment, requesting to know his errand, and declaring that he did not wish to commence hostilities, or would do more than defend himself in his home, where he wished to remain quiet. Affairs however had gone too far for negociation, and the Col. could only refer him to his orders. Still, however, in the hope of his followers dispersing without bloodshed, the Col. ordered his line to advance without firing: they did so, until the right had come within pistol shot, when a single matchlock was discharged, which from subsequent circumstances appears to be from accident; the firing then became general, and from the shortness of the distance, was so heavy, that the whole line, excepting the artillery, fell back, and was thrown into some disorder. By the exertion of the Officers, however, they soon rallied; and as the Rajah's Seapoys were too undisciplined to pursue their first advantage, they did not long stand the charge, but fled precipitately, after about ten minutes contest from the commencement of the action, which then became a scene of butchery; the brave Rachawars, armed only with their lances, standing with intrepid countenance to share the fate of their master, who had fallen early in the day: the last proof of their reverence and affectionate attachment. These could of course make no resistance against the grape and musquetry of the Europeans, who rushed on, finishing with the bayonet what the ball had not quite effected; and pursuing their way to the village of Pudmanabum, in the rear of the enemy's centre, where the thirst of blood, uniting with the thirst of plunder, not a living native, or valuable, was shortly after to be found in any part of it, not excepting the Pagoda, which was ransacked without remorse, of many valuable tokens of Asiatic superstition.

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"The casualties on the side of the English amounted to between seventy and eighty killed and wounded; and the loss on the Rajah's must have been at least four or five times as many, as among the Rachawars alone near two hundred fell; and after the heat of the action, many natives of all descriptions and call, among whom were some Bramins, became a prey to the Europeans, whose

at once excited by a sense of shame at their first check, their desire of gain, was too great to be restrained by their Officers.

The above relation may be depended upon, as it is collected from corresponding accounts of different people of both sides, who were present at the scene of action, but who were in no way connected or interested in each other's story."

Sir Peter Burrell has given directions to prepare Westminster Hall for the reception of the Lords and Commons, this judgment will be given on Warren Hastings, Esq; soon after the Easter Holidays.

WHITEHALL, April 11.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain to JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova-Scotia, in America, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Translated for the BOSTON CENTINEL *of June 13.*

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SITTING OF APRIL 21.

THE following is the letter of credence of the Ambassador Extraordinary, from the King of *Sweden*, just arrived:

"We, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, by the Grace of God, King of the *Swedes* of the *Goths*, and of the *Vandals* Heir of *Denmark* and *Norroway*, Duke of *Schleswig Holstein*, *Hormarie* and *Dithmarsen*, Count of *Oldenbourg*, and of *Delmenhorst*—To the very honourable, and very illustrious, our friends and allies, by us sincerely cherished, the Citizens Representatives of the French Republic, &c. &c. &c.

Desiring to afford you a proof of our friendship, and our sincere sentiments towards you; and to draw as close as possible the ties of friendship which for a number of years have united *Sweden* to *France*; we have, in consequence, and to have near you, an interpreter, capable of expressing to you our sentiments, conferred the charge of our Extraordinary Embassy, upon the Chamberlain of the Queen of *Sweden*, and Knight of our order of the sword, our faithful and well beloved subject, the Baron ERIC MAGNUS STAEL DE HOLSTEIN; known by his talents and by his integrity in conducting affairs, and who, for a long time, has resided in your capital.

We hope, with confidence, that you will receive with pleasure the efforts he will make to cement the alliance of our mutual friendship.—

As we do not doubt this will be agreeable to you; we entreat you, with friendship and cordiality, to give every assistance to our said Ambassador Extraordinary; and to give full credence to every thing which, with his active loyalty he will address to you in our name; and in virtue of our orders; more especially when he shall assure you of our sincere sentiments towards you; and of our indefatigable zeal to concur in our mutual advantage.

Finally, we proffer our best wishes for the continual increase of your prosperity, and we heartily recommend you to the divine protection.

Given in our Royal Palace, at Stockholm, the 22d Feb. 1795, during the minority of the King, my most clement master.

(Signed) CHARLES.

Underneath, ROSENHANE.

[☞ *The Address of the Swedish Ambassador to which the following is an answer, having been loaned for translation, has been misplaced and lost.*]

PRESIDENCY OF CITIZEN SYEYES,

Sessions 4th Floreal, April 22.

The President answered the Ambassador from *Sweden*, in the following terms.

Baron ERIC MAGNUS STAEL DE HOLSTEIN, *Ambassador Extraordinary from Sweden*,

The universal applauses which have preceded my answer, have sufficiently assured you of the sentiments of this assembly; you perceive with what satisfaction we welcome, in your person, the friendly nation, in whose name you come to revive our ancient alliance. Partake with us in the sincerity of this first emotion of our hearts; the pleasures of the most affecting fraternity. The splendid homage you have paid, before the Representatives of a free people, "to the natural and imprescriptible rights of nations," does honour to the government which sends you. It is worthy to constitute an epoch in the history of Liberty.

We owe to *Sweden* this solemn testimony, that she has not waited for our success, to manifest her good dispositions towards the French Republic. Yes! long before victory, ever faithful to the cause of Liberty, had begun to loose the knots of the coalition, which attacked us; even at the period when the greatest dangers appeared still to threaten us on all sides, the Swedish nation paid eulogies to our courage, and invoked by her secret wishes, those triumphs we have since obtained; this was all she could do under a King, who had wished to discover himself personally our enemy, without being checked by the fear, at the same time, of losing sight of the true interests of his country.

Scarce had a chief more worthy of her, assumed the reins of government, than we saw him eager to break the chain, by which Gustavus the IIId. endeavoured to attach him to the League of our enemies; since which, she has always with the same loyalty repulsed both their corrupt entreaties and insolent threats: and as her attachment for the French nation will never degenerate, the National Convention think they may assure the Prince you represent, that they will direct their whole attention to renew and strengthen our ancient connections, and to establish upon the basis of a reciprocal utility, all those advantages which must result from thence, for the mutual prosperity of the two nations.

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The above relation may be depended upon, as it is collected from corresponding accounts of different people on both sides, who were present at the scene of action, but who were in no way connected or interested in each other's story."

Sir Peter Burrell has given directions to prepare Westminster Hall for the reception of the Lords and Commons, when judgment will be given on Warren Hastings, Esq; Thursday after the Easter Holidays.

WHITEHALL, April 11.

The King has been pleased to grant the dignity of a Baronet of the Kingdom of Great Britain to JOHN WENTWORTH, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Nova-Scotia, in America, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.

Translated for the BOSTON CENTINEL *of June 13.*

FRENCH NATIONAL CONVENTION.

SITTING OF APRIL 21.

THE following is the letter of credence of the Ambassador Extraordinary, from the King of *Sweden*, just arrived:

"We, GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS, by the Grace of God, King of the *Swedes*, of the *Goths*, and of the *Vandals*, Heir of *Denmark* and *Norway*, Duke of *Schleswig Holstein*, *Hormarie* and *Dithmarsen*, Count of *Oldenbourg*, and of *Delmenhorst* — To the very honourable, and very illustrious, our friends and allies, by us sincerely cherished, the Citizens Representatives of the French Republic, &c. &c. &c.

Desiring to afford you a proof of our friendship, and our sincere sentiments towards you; and to draw as close as possible the ties of friendship which for a number of years have united *Sweden* to *France*; we have, in consequence, and to have near you, an interpreter, capable of expressing to you our sentiments, conferred the charge of our Extraordinary Embassy, upon the Chamberlain of the Queen of *Sweden*, and Knight of our order of the Sword, our faithful and well beloved subject, the Baron ERIC MAGNUS STAEL DE HOLSTEIN; known by his talents and by his integrity in conducting affairs, and who, for a long time, has resided in your capital.

We hope, with confidence, that you will receive with pleasure the efforts he will make to cement the alliance of our mutual friendship. —

As we do not doubt this will be agreeable to you; we entreat you, with friendship and cordiality, to give every assistance to our said Ambassador Extraordinary; and to give full credence to every thing which, with his active loyalty he will address to you in our name; and in virtue of our orders; more especially when he shall assure you of our sincere sentiments towards you; and of our indefatigable zeal to concur in our mutual advantage.

Finally, we proffer our best wishes for the continual increase of your prosperity, and we heartily recommend you to the divine protection.

Given in our Royal Palace, at Stockholm, the 22d Feb. 1795, during the minority of the King, my most clement master.

(Signed) CHARLES.

Underneath, ROSENHANE.

[☞ *The Address of the Swedish Ambassador to which the following is an answer, having been loaned for translation, has been misplaced and lost.*]

PRESIDENCY OF CITIZEN SYEYES,

Sessions 4th Floreal, April 22.

The President answered the Ambassador from *Sweden*, in the following terms.

Baron ERIC MAGNUS STALE DE HOLSTEIN, *Ambassador Extraordinary from Sweden*,

The universal applauses which have preceded my answer, have sufficiently assured you of the sentiments of this assembly; you perceive with what satisfaction we welcome, in your person, the friendly nation, in whose name you come to revive our ancient alliance. Partake with us in the sincerity of this first emotion of our hearts; the pleasures of the most affecting fraternity. The splendid homage you have paid, before the Representatives of a free people, "to the natural and imprescriptible rights of nations," does honour to the government which sends you. It is worthy to constitute an epoch in the history of Liberty.

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JUNE 10.

POLVEREL, so well known for his conduct in the French West-Indies, fell dead, in the Tribunal at Paris, on the 21st April, while confronting his accusers. His body was opened, and there appeared evidences of his having been accessary to his death.

Capt. Ingersol, who arrived in town since our last, from General Wayne's army, which he left in April, informs, that the Indians were continually suing for peace; and that travelling was safe. Since the cessation of hostilities but few murders had been committed, and those by a party of Indians who had not heard of the armistice. The army, being in the heart of the Indian country, was much feared by the natives—and this circumstance was the best guarantee of their fidelity.

Extract of a letter from a French Gentleman, to his Brother in Pembroke dated L'Orient, 3d May, 1795

"Peace has actually been made, about fifteen days ago, between this Republic and Prussia.

"The Convention are now treating a Treaty of Peace with Spain, who have had three Ambassadors here since January last.

"The English have likewise sent two Ambassadors to try to obtain a Treaty, but the Convention do not incline to listen to any of their terms."

SUMMARY of the Result of the late Action in the Mediterranean.

The French papers by Capt. Akins from L'Orient, give several accounts of the above naval action. From a perusal of them, we can state with certainty, That the action was bloody, on both sides, and that both fleets exhibited marks of the most undaunted valour. The Berwick, of 74 fell into the hands of the French, two days before the action.—She had arrived at Toulon, and was immediately sent to sea. The Censeur, of 80 and 74 guns, sustained a combat of 2 British 74's, which were beaten off, in a very shattered condition—Their places were immediately supplied by the Courageaux and Illustrious, both 74's, and the French ships being dismasted the Victoria having lost 400 men, and Censeur, a large number, they struck. The Courageaux was towed into the port of Leghorn, by the Lowestoffe frigate; where she was pronounced unfit for further service, was dismantled and was to be burnt.—The Illustrious left her foremast; and in a gale of wind went on shore on the coast of Lavenza, where her cannon and stores were taken out; and she burnt. The French fleet had arrived at Toulon where they were joined by six sail of the line from Brest, full of men. The English fleet entered Genoa, landed their wounded prisoners; but were ordered to depart, by the Genoese government—this Republic being neutral. This was immediately complied with by Admiral Hotham; who on the 27th March, left the gulf of Spezzia, with the squadron, and stood to the southward. On the whole neither party can claim a victory. The French lost two ships, which the English carried in mere wrecks—The French took one, and sodisabled two others, that they were afterwards stripped and burnt.

JUNE 13

Reports have been in circulation, of the sailing of the *Emperor of Morocco's* cruisers, against the commerce of the United States. We have made diligent inquiry on the subject, and cannot think them accurate.—They appear to be no more than a repetition of the accounts published six weeks since. The vessel at this port, from *Gibraltar* and an arrival at Philadelphia from *Leghorn*, make no mention of the event.

*ACCOUNTS FROM BAYONNE**

Dated in May, mention, that though reports of *Peace* were in circulation, the young men from Bourdeaux, southward, had been put in requisition—that large armies were intended to be put in motion against Spain, and the capture of *Pampalona* was considered as an event like speedily to take place. On the other hand, the Spaniards were increasing their armies with spirit.

In confirmation of the above, we have information from a respectable, well informed gentleman in Bayonne, who under the date of May 9, writes to his correspondent in this town, "We have been, for a month past, flattered with the prospect of a Peace with Spain; but it is now totally vanished."

* *Bayonne, a seaport of France, near the confines of Spain.*

NEWPORT, June 15

Last Saturday Evening the Hon. General Assembly of this State, adjourned to the last Monday in October next, then to meet in the County of Washington.

During the Session, the following Gentlemen were chosen Justices of the Superior Court, Court of Assize and General Gaol Delivery, in and through out this State, for the Year ensuing, viz.

Hon. PELEG ARNOLD Esq; Chief, JOSEPH HORSE, Esq; 2d, WALTER COOKE, Esq; 3d, JOSHUA BICKNALL, Esq; 4th, THOMAS TILLINGHAST, Esq; 5th.

On Friday next, the 19th Inst. the CIRCUIT COURT of the United States will meet in this Town.

Mr. WILLIAM HUNTER, of this Town, is appointed by the NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY to pronounce an ORATION on the approaching FOURTH OF JULY, the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States.

RE-MARRIED, in England, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Bishop of London, His Royal Highness the PRINCE OF WALES, to the Princess CAROLINE of *Brunswick*. The Ceremony was performed the 6th of April at St. James's; the Princess rode in a Coach with his Britannic Majesty and the Princess Royal, drawn by cream coloured Horses—The Prince rode with his Brother of *York*—His Mother and Sisters being in various other State Coaches. At 8 O'Clock the Procession to the Chapel began. When the Ceremony ended the new married Couple proceeded to *Buckingham house*, and supped; and at 12 they returned to Carleton house, where the Marriage was *consummated*. The Princess, say London Prints, was dress'd in white and silver; three Ostrich Feathers waved in her Hair, and she was ornamented with a Profusion of Diamonds. She looked extremely lively, though in some Trepidation at the Awfulness and Novelty of the Ceremony and Scene—The Prince was most superbly dressed.

MARRIED)—At South Kingston, Mr. JOHN FRY, of East Greenwich, to the amiable Miss DEBORAH CONGDON, Daughter of William Congdon, Esq.

DIED)—At South-Kingston, Mrs. SARAH PECKHAM, Wife of George H. Peckham, Esq; and Daughter of the late Robert Taylor, Esq; of this Town.

—Mrs. SUSANNAH WATSON, the amiable Consort of Elisha Watson, Esq.

—In this Town, Mrs. SUSANNAH BURDICK, Wife of Mr. Henry Burdick.

—This Morning, after a long Illness, in the 60th Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Consort of William Davis, Esq;—Her Funeral will be on Friday next, at Four o'Clock, which her Relations and Friends are desired to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, June 15.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloops Rising Sun, Davenport, Boston; Lively, Bunker, Philadelphia; Sally, Gray, Sally, Bremn, Leopard, Farnum, Providence; Friendship, Prosbey, Lucy, Siffen, New-York Packet, Shaw, Peggy, Bliss, New-York; Schooner Ranger, Bowers, Somerset; Sloop Treaty, Ingraham, Wilmington; Schooner Jenny, Otis, Wiscasset; Brigs Dolphin, Mosher, Ruth, Norris, Snow Fair Eliza, Smith, Havanna; Brig Rambler, Carr, St. Domingo; Sloop Good Intent, Dennis, Hispaniola; Ship Friendship, Idoulton, Bassetere.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloops Sally, Gorton, Rising Sun, Davenport, Friendship, Peterson, Neptune, Arnold, Peggy, Bliss, New-York; Nancy, Cary, Egg Harbour; Sally, Gray, Providence; Delight, Barton, Venus, Brown, Greenwich, Edmunds, Norfolk; Lively, Bunker, Philadelphia; Neptune, Smith, St. Croix; Schooner Ranger, Bowers, West Indies; Sloop Polly, Finch, Wilmington.

WE the Subscribers, being by the Worshipful Town Council of South Kingston, in Washington County, and State of Rhode Island, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of HANNAH NILES, late of said South Kingston, Widow, deceased, represented Insolvent; but who was formerly of Norwich, in New-London County, and State of Connecticut; and Six Months from this Date being allowed for that Purpose, We hereby give Notice, That we shall attend our said Appointment at the House of *Elizabeth Potter, on Little-Rest Hill*, in said South Kingston, on the last *Monday in August, September, October, and November next*; *and all Claims not supported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.*

F. PERRY,
ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingston, June 8, 1795.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

BENJAMIN WEIGHT, *of South-Kingston, Administrator*

THE Subscribers being, by the Worshipful Town Council of South Kingston, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of ROBERT HAZARD (Son of Richard Hazard) late of said South Kingston, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, they will attend that Business at the House of Joseph Hull, on Tower Hill, in said South Kingston, on the Third Wednesday of August, September, October, and November next; and those Demands that are not supported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

F. PERRY,
GEORGE BROWN.

South Kingston, June 8, 1795.

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

NICHOLAS GARDNER, *of Exeter, (Son of George Gardner) Administrator.*

RAN away, from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 14th Inst. a Black Fellow, named JACK, about 20 Years of Age.—He is tall and well set; has thick Lips, his Head was lately shear'd, speaks plain English; before he went away, he broke open a Desk, and took out Twenty Dollars and Crowns, with some small Change, and a Pair of Money Scales.—He also broke open a Chest, and sundry Trunks; and carried off with him three white Shirts, and six striped ones; one Pair of black Velvet Breeches and Jacket; one Pair of dark Queen's Cord, and one Pair of Jean Breeches; one Calico, and one thick Cloth Jacket, not lined; two Pair of Thread Stockings, one Pair of thin new Shoes, one Pair of plated Buckles, a Silk Purse, two Kersey Bags, almost new, a one-Gun and two Bayonets, with Plenty of Powder and Shot; one homespun Handkerchief, and one Pair of Nankeen Overalls.—Any Person who shall take up and secure said Negro, so that his Master may have him again, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary Charges paid, by

ZEBEDEE GRINNELL.

All Masters of Vessels are strictly forbid receiving or shipping said Negro, on Peril of the Law.

Little-Compton June 15 1795

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel,
Best SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
West-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Chest,
Hyson TEA, First Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Cask.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Cash.

ALSO,

A Consignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Island RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the single Case, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Lisbon WINE,
Two Casks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogshead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The best of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogshead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK by the Barrel,
SOAP by the Box.

Newport June 9 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Spring GOODS,

By Wholesale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Assortment, imported by the last Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the most reasonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

May 11. 1795.

Just imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Cash, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Assortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, striped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hose,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muslin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Cassimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marseilles Waistcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muslin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muslins,
A Variety of Lutestrings,
Black Satin Floreatine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewise—excellent Hyson, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or single Pound.

Newport, May 11. 1795.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and sewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying soon, may have constant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport April 13, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES PEIRCE, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

June 16.

POLVEREL, ſo well known for his conduct in the French Weſt-Indies, fell dead, in the Tribunal at Paris, on the 21ſt April, while confronting his accuſers. His body was opened, and there appeared evidences of his having been acceſſary to his death.

Capt. Ingerſol, who arrived in town ſince our laſt, from General Wayne's army, which he left in April, informs, that the Indians were continually ſuing for peace; and that travelling was ſafe. Since the ceſſation of hoſtilities but few murders had been committed, and thoſe by a party of Indians who had not heard of the armiſtice. The army, being in the heart of the Indian country, was much feared by the natives—and this circumſtance was the beſt guarantee of their fidelity.

Extract of a letter from a French Gentleman, to his Brother in Pembroke dated L'Orient, 3d May, 1795

"Peace has actually been made, about fifteen days ago, between this Republic and Pruſſia,

"The Convention are now framing a Treaty of Peace with Spain, who have had three Ambaſſadors here ſince January laſt.

"The Engliſh have likewiſe ſent two Ambaſſadors to try to obtain a Treaty, but the Convention do not incline to liſten to any of their terms."

SUMMARY of the Reſult of the late Action in the Mediterranean.

The French papers by Capt. Akins from L'Orient, give ſeveral accounts of the above naval action. From a peruſal of them, we can ſtate with certainty, That the action was bloody, on both ſides, and that both ſides exhibited traits of the moſt undaunted valour. The Berwick, of 74 fell into the hands of the French, two days before the action.—She had arrived at Toulon, and was immediately ſent to ſea. The Ca Ira, and Cenſeur, of 80 and 74 guns, ſuſtained a combat of 2 Britiſh 74's, which were beaten off, in a very ſhattered condition—Their places were immediately ſupplied by the Courageaux and Juſtitious, both 74's, and the French ſhips being diſmantled the Ca Ira having loſt 400 men, and Cenſeur, a large number, they ſtruck. The Courageaux was towed into the port of Leghorn, by the Loweſtoffe frigate; where ſhe was pronounced unfit for further ſervice, was diſmantled and was to be burnt.—The Illuſtrious loſt her foremaſt; and in a gale of wind went on ſhore on the coaſt of Lavazza, where her cannon and ſtores were taken out; and ſhe burnt. The French fleet had arrived at Toulon where they were joined by ſix ſail of the line from Breſt, full of men. The Engliſh fleet entered Genoa, landed their wounded priſoners; but were ordered to depart, by the Genoeſe government—that Republic being neutral. This was immediately complied with by Admiral Hotham; who on the 27th March, left the gulf of Spezzia, with the ſquadron, and ſtood to the ſouthward. On the whole neither party can claim a victory. The French loſt two ſhips, which the Engliſh carried in mere wrecks—The French took one, and diſabled two others, that they were afterwards ſtripped and burnt.

JUNE 13.

Reports have been in circulation, of the ſailing of the *Emperor of Morocco's* cruiſers, againſt the commerce of the United States. We have made diligent inquiry on the ſubject, and cannot think them accurate.—They appear to be no more than a repetition of the accounts publiſhed ſix weeks ſince. The veſſel at this port, from *Gibraltar* and an arrival at Philadelphia from *Leghorn*, make no mention of the event.

*ACCOUNTS FROM BAYONNE**

Dated in May, mention, that though reports of *Peace* were in circulation, the young men from Bourdeaux, ſouthward, had been put in requiſition—that large armies were intended to be put in motion againſt Spain, and the capture of Pampalona was conſidered as an event like ſpeedily to take place. On the other hand, the Spaniards were increaſing their armies with ſpirit.

In confirmation of the above, we have information from a reſpectable, well informed gentleman at Bayonne, who under the date of May 9, writes to his correſpondent in this town, "We have been, for a month paſt, flattered with the proſpect of a Peace with Spain; but it is now totally vaniſhed."

* *Bayonne, a ſeaport of France, near the confines of Spain.*

NEWPORT, June 15.

Laſt Saturday Evening the Hon. General Aſſembly of this State, adjourned to the laſt Monday in October next, then to meet in the County of Waſhington.

During the Seſſion, the following Gentlemen were choſen Juſtices of the Superior Court, Court of Aſſize and General Gaol Delivery, in and throughout this State, for the Year enſuing, viz.

Hon. PELEG ARNOLD Eſq; Chief, JOSEPH HOPKINS, Eſq; 2d, WALTER COOKE, Eſq, 3d, JOSHUA BICKNALL, Eſq; 4th, THOMAS TILLINGHAST, Eſq; 5th.

On Friday next, the 19th Inſt. the CIRCUIT COURT of the United States will meet in this Town.

Mr. WILLIAM HUNTER, of this Town, is appointed by the NEWPORT ARTILLERY COMPANY to pronounce an ORATION on the approaching FOURTH OF JULY, the Anniverſay of the Independence of the United States.

RE-MARRIED, in England, by the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and Biſhop of London, His Royal Highneſs the PRINCE OF WALES, to the Princeſs CAROLINE of *Brunſwick*. The Ceremony was performed the 6th of April at St. James's; the Princeſs rode in a Coach with his Britannic Majeſty and the Princeſs Royal, drawn by cream coloured Horſes—The Prince rode with his Brother of *York*—His Mother and Siſters being in various other State Coaches. At 8 O'Clock the Proceſſion to the Chapel began. When the Ceremony ended the new married Couple proceeded to *Buckingham houſe*, and ſupped; and at 12 they returned to Carleton houſe, where the Marriage was *conſummated*. The Princeſs, ſay London Prints, was dreſt in white and ſilver; three Oſtrich Feathers waved in her Hair, and ſhe was ornamented with a Profuſion of Diamonds. She looked extremely lively, though in ſome Trepidation at the Awfulneſs and Novelty of the Ceremony and Scene—The Prince was moſt ſuperbly dreſſed.

MARRIED]—At South Kingſton, Mr. JOHN FRY, of East Greenwich, to the amiable Miſs DEBORAH CONGDON, Daughter of William Congdon, Eſq.

DIED]—At South-Kingſton, Mrs. SARAH PECKHAM, Wife of George H. Peckham, Eſq; and Daughter of the late Robert Taylor, Eſq; of this Town.

—Mrs. SUSANNAH WATSON, the amiable Conſort of Eliſha Watſon, Eſq.

—In this Town, Mrs. SUSANNAH BURDICK, Wife of Mr. Henry Burdick.

—This Morning, after a long Illneſs, in the 60th Year of her Age, Mrs. ELIZABETH DAVIS, Conſort of William Davis, Eſq;—Her Funeral will be on Friday next, at Four o'Clock, which her Relations and Friends are deſired to attend.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, June 15.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloops Riſing Sun, Davenport, Boſton; Lively, Bunker, Philadelphia; Sally, Gray, Sally, Bremin, Leopard, Farnum, Providence; Friendſhip, Priſbey, Lucy, Siſſon, New-York Packet, Shaw, Peggy, Bliſs, New-York; Schooner Ranger, Bowers, Somerſet; Sloop Treaty, Ingraham, Wilmington; Schooner Jenny, Otis, Wiscaſſet; Brigs Dolphin, Meſher, Ruth, Norris, Snow Fair Eliza, Smith, Havanna; Brig Rambler, Carr, St. Domingo; Sloop Good Intent, Dennis, Hiſpaniola; Ship Friendſhip, Moulton, Baſſ-tere.

CLEARED, *For*

Sloops Sally, Gorton, Riſing Sun, Davenport, Friendſhip, Peterſon, Neptune, Arnold, Peggy, Bliſs, New-York; Nancy, Cary, Egg Harbour; Sally, Gray, Providence; Delight, Barton, Venus, Brown, Greenwich, Edmunds, Norfolk; Lively, Barker, Philadelphia; Neptune, Smith, St. Croix; Schooner Ranger, Bowers, Weſt Indies; Sloop Polly, Finch, Wilmington.

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Worſhipful Town Council of South Kingſton, in Waſhington County, and State of Rhode Iſland, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of HANNAH NILES, late of ſaid South Kingſton, Widow, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; but who was formerly of Norwich, in New-London County, and State of Connecticut; and Six Months from this Date being allowed for that Purpoſe, We hereby give Notice, That we ſhall attend our ſaid Appointment at the Houſe of *Elizabeth Potter, on Little-Reſt Hill*, in ſaid South Kingſton, on the laſt *Monday in Auguſt, September, October, and November next*; *and all Claims not ſupported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.*

F. PERRY,
ELISHA R. POTTER.

South Kingſton, June 8, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

BENJAMIN WEIGHT, *of South-Kingſton, Adminiſtrator*

THE Subſcribers being, by the Worſhipful Town Council of South Kingſton, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of ROBERT HAZARD (Son of Richard Hazard) late of ſaid South Kingſton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, they will attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Joſeph Hull, on Tower Hill, in ſaid South Kingſton, on the Third Wedneſday of Auguſt, September, October, and November next; and thoſe Demands that are not ſupported by proper Vouchers, will not be allowed.

F. PERRY,
GEORGE BROWN.

South Kingſton, June 8, 1795.

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby called upon to make immediate Payment, to

NICHOLAS GARDNER, *of Exeter, (Son of George Gardner) Adminiſtrator.*

RAN away, from the Subſcriber, on Sunday the 14th Inſt. a black Fellow, named JACK, about 20 Years of Age.—He is tall and well ſet; has thick Lips, his Head was lately ſhear'd, ſpeaks plain Engliſh; before he went away, he broke open a Deſk, and took out Twenty Dollars and Crowns, with ſome ſmall Change, and a Pair of Money Scales.—He alſo broke open a Chiſt, and ſundry Trunks; and carried off with him three white Shirts, and ſix ſtriped ones; one Pair of black Velvet Breeches and Jacket; one Pair of dark Queen's Cord, and one Pair of Jean Breeches; one Calico, and one thick Cloth Jacket, not lined; two Pair of Thread Stockings, one Pair of thin new Shoes, one Pair of plated Buckles, a Silk Purſe, two Kerſey Bags, almoſt new; one Gun and two Bayonets, with Plenty of Powder and Shot; one homeſpun Handkerchief, and one Pair of Nankeen Overalls.—Any Perſon who ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid Negro, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ZEBEDEE GRINNELL.

All Maſters of Veſſels are ſtrictly forbid receiving or ſhipping ſaid Negro, on Peril of the Law.

Little-Compton June 15 1795

ANTHONY DIXON

HAS FOR SALE,

SUGAR, by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
Beſt SPIRITS, by the Barrel,
Holland GENEVA,——Ditto,
Weſt-India RUM,——Ditto,
Bohea TEA, by the Cheſt,
Hyſon TEA, Firſt Quality,
French BRANDY, by the Barrel,
RAISINS, by the Caſk.

Any of the above Articles, by Retail, cheap for Caſh.

ALSO,

A Conſignment of 4 Boxes of Souchong TEA.

SIMON DAVIS

HAS FOR SALE,

JAMAICA and Windward-Iſland RUM, by the Puncheon,
Holland GIN, by the ſingle Caſe, or Dozen,
A Pipe of Liſbon WINE,
Two Caſks of London PORTER, in Bottles,
SUGARS, clay'd and brown, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, of different Qualities,
The beſt of Surinam MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead, for retailing,
PEPPER, by the Bag,
COFFEE Ditto,
PORK by the Barrel,
SOAP by the Box.

Newport June 9 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

Chriſtor. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Beſt Ruſſia clean HEMP,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Ravens DUCK,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

Spring Goods,

By Wholeſale and Retail,

At the BUCK, near CARR's Ferry;

A Very general Aſſortment, imported by the laſt Ships; and now opened, ready for Sale, at the moſt reaſonable Rates, by

Thomas Green, and Son,

N. B. A few black, and Hair Trunks.

May 11. 1795.

Juſt Imported, *via* New-York,
AND TO BE SOLD
Cheap for Caſh, by

Benjamin Brenton,

A general Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, viz.

NANKEENS, ſtriped and plain,
Ribbons, of all Kinds,
Handkerchiefs,
Mens Gloves,
Ditto Hoſe,
Tammies,
Durants,
Calamancoes,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Patent Laces,
Cambricks,
Linens,
Mode,
Black Gauze,
Muſlin Chintz Shawls,
Purple Ditto,
Olive Ditto,
Superfine Caſſimeres,
Broadcloths,
Corded Dimities,
Marſeilles Waiſtcoating,
Calico, of all kinds,
Furniture Calico, purple and Chocolate,
Fancy Chintzes,
Leylac Ditto,
Book Muſlin Handkerchiefs,
Book and Jaconet Muſlins,
A Variety of Luteſtrings,
Black Satin Floreatine,
Satinets,
Ladies and Childrens Shoes, Slippers and Sandals,
Likewiſe—excellent Hyſon, Souchong and Bohea Teas, by the Dozen or ſingle Pound.

Newport, May 11. 1795.

American Manufactures.

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any Manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

N. B. A few WEAVERS, by applying ſoon, may have conſtant Employ, and good Wages.

Newport April 13, 1795.

SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED BY

COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES PEKES, Apothecary, in Thames-Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Alſo Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewiſe be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, ſeveral JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as alſo Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

LONDON, March 26.

The following EPITAPH *for Sir* WILLIAM JONES *was written by himself.*

HERE was depoſited
The Mortal part of a Man,
Who feared God, but not death;
And maintained Independence,
But ſought not riches;
Who thought none below him
But the baſe and unjuſt;
None above him but the wiſe and virtuous;
Who loved his Parents, Kindred,
Friends and Country:
And, having devoted his life to their ſervice, and the improvement of his mind, reſigned it calmly: giving glory to his Creator, wiſhing Peace on Earth and Good Will to all his Creatures, on the day of in the year of our bleſſed Redeemer.

The Management of ORCHARDS and FRUIT LIQUOR, in *Herefordſhire* and *Glouceſterſhire*.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

FRUIT LIQUOR.

IV. FERMENTING.

IT is obſervable, that fermentation operates ſomewhat differently on different Liquors. Thus ciders made from fruits properly matured, generally throws up a groſs ſpume, reſembling that of malt liquor; forming, on the top, a brown cruſt, of a thickneſs proportioned to the ſpecies and ripeneſs of the fruit; the riper the fruit the more "brown Muſt" is thrown up. Perries, on the contrary, throw up little ſpume, and ſeldom cover it with a brown cruſt; nevertheleſs, I have ſeen barland Perry, with a head reſembling that of Cider; which, it is obſervable, is ſometimes, like perries, unable to form a head; or is intentionally prevented from doing it, by management.

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The degree of FULNESS OF THE FRESH CASK ſeems to be pretty generally the ſame: the caſk is not filled up: but left with about a pailful ullage; ſo that the ſurface of the liquor can juſt be touched with the finger;—*the bung being ſtill left out.*

[To be continued.]

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And complete Tea-Table SETTS.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

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Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

A FEW Hogſheads of excellent Jamaica Spirits,
Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, or Caſe,
Brown Sugars, of an excellent Quality, by the Barrel,
Flour and Turpentine, by the Barrel.

A Piece of a Fourteen Inch Cable, about 1000 lb. Weight, which will do to make very good Rigging.

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He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

N. B. He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, June 11, 1795.

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Of a new Conſtruction,

MADE AND SOLD, BY

Joſeph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

AS cheap as can be purchaſed in any State in the Union.—From the Conveniency in Roaſting MEAT—of COOKERY of moſt Deſcriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, is ſufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Alſo Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholeſale and Retail—Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, ſuitable for Shops and Veſſels Cabins. Likewiſe, Sheet Iron by the Pound.

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MARY SISSON, *Executrix.*

Newport, May 25, 1795

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of PETER SHAW, late of Little-Compton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

LYDIA SHAW, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Little-Compton, May 6, 1795.

NEWPORT

Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School

LOTTERY.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATURE *of the* STATE *of* RHODE-ISLAND *and* PROVIDENCE-PLANTATIONS.

THE Truſtees, appointed for re-building the LONG-WHARF, and building a HOTEL in *Newport*, the Rents and Profits whereof are to be appropriated to the Support of one or more PUBLIC SCHOOLS in ſaid *Newport*, having agreed on the SCHEME OF A LOTTERY:—We the Subſcribers being appointed Managers thereof, and having given Bonds agreeably to Law, preſent the ſaid Scheme to the Public, as follows:

Prizes.		*Dollars.*		*Dollars.*
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The PRIZES ſubject to a Deduction of ONLY *Ten per Cent.*

This Lottery conſiſts of 1000 SHARES, at 125 Dollars per Share, and each Share will draw SIX PRIZES.

A Share may draw 72,000 Dollars!—it cannot draw LESS than 60 Dollars.

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The Lottery will be drawn in Shares, and the Tickets in the Shares, which ſhall be divided, will be put into the Wheel, and re-drawn—ſo as to determine to which of the Tickets the Prizes drawn by the Share belongs.

This Lottery being calculated on Principles very advantageous to Adventurers; and the ſeveral Objects which it is to accompliſh being of great PUBLIC UTILITY; it is preſumed that it will receive ſuch Encouragement as that the Drawing will [illegible] an early Period.

The PRIZES will be paid in *Thirty Days* after the Drawing is completed, and thoſe not demanded in *Twelve Months* will be deemed generouſly given for the Purpoſe of the Lottery, and applied accordingly.

SHARES and *TICKETS*
To be SOLD in *Newport*, by
GEORGE GIBBS, } *Managers.*
GEORGE CHAMPLIN, }

Newport (Rhode-Iſland) March 20, 1795.

TO BE SOLD,

A DWELLING-HOUSE & STORES, ſituated on the Long Wharf, belonging to Mr. SAMUEL TREBY.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to ROBERT TAYLOR, Eſq; in Newport, or ISAAC TREBY, in New-London.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on Saturday Night, May 9th, a double bottom CEDAR BOAT, 18 Feet Keel, green Bottom, black Wale, and white Hants. Name on her Stern, REPUBLICAN—very large headed Nails for Clinches thro her Waiſt; Bullet headed Nails in her Stem; an Iron Clamp with a Braſs Sheave at her Stem for heaving up her Anchor; at her foremaſt Head a blue Vane; ſhe had two Staples in each Quarter for ſhifting her Sheets her ſtarboard Stern Sheet new, not painted; ſhe has ſmall Scuttle for a Pump, beſides one for bailing abaft ſome new Patches in her Bulk Head, not painted; a Cable of about 30 Fathoms; an Anchor, with Iron Stock about 40 lb. her Blocks all bushed with Braſs and Iron Pins; her Sails Ruſſia Duck, ſplit; ſhe had five ſquare Pieces of Pig Iron, 650 Weight; and ſome common Pig Iron, and Iron Stone for Ballaſt; and a joint Cover over her Ballaſt, not painted, with a Lock to it; Coil Lines, Hooks, and Leads, and a Compaſs on board with many other Things not mentioned.—The Perſon who took ſaid Boat, goes by the Name of JAMES BROWN—about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, light yellow Hair, ſlim make; wore a Bottle green Coat, blue thick Trouſers;—had a thick, well ſet Scotchman with him whom he called his Mate.—His Wife a middle ſized Woman, with red Hair, and far gone with Child; ſhe wore a changeable Silk Bonnet, trimmed with white ——Whoever will return ſaid Boat and Thieves, ſhall receive FORTY DOLLARS Reward—or THIRTY for the Boat alone.

EPHRAIM WEEDEN.

Newport (Rhode Iſland) May 30, 1795.

LONDON, March 26.

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Newport, May 25, 1795

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Little-Compton, May 6, 1795.

NEWPORT *Long-Wharf, Hotel and Public School* LOTTERY.

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A DWELLING-HOUSE & STORES, ſituated on the Long Wharf, belonging to Mr. SAMUEL TREBY.—Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the Terms, by applying to ROBERT TAYLOR, Eſq; in Newport, or ISAAC TREBY, in New-London.

Forty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on Saturday Night, May 9th, a double bottom CEDAR BOAT, 15 Feet Keel, green Bottom, black Wale, and white Hants. Name on her Stern, REPUBLICAN——very large headed Nails for Clinches thro' her Waiſt; Bullet headed Nails in her Stem; an Iron Clamp with a Braſs Sheave at her Stem for heaving up her Anchor; at her foremaſt Head a blue Vane; ſhe had two Staples in each Quarter for ſhifting her Sheets; her ſtarboard Stern Sheet new, not painted; ſhe has a ſmall Scuttle for a Pump, beſides one for bailing abaft; ſome new Patches in her Bulk Head, not painted; a Cable of about 30 Fathoms; an Anchor, with Iron Stock about 40 lb. her Blocks all buſhed with Braſs and Iron Pins; her Sails Ruſſia Duck, ſplit; ſhe had five ſquare Pieces of Pig Iron, 650 Weight; and ſome common Pig Iron, and Iron Stone for Ballaſt; and a joint Cover over her Ballaſt, not painted, with a Lock to it; Cod Lines, Hooks, and Leads, and a Compaſs on board, with many other Things not mentioned.——The Perſon who took ſaid Boat, goes by the Name of JAMES BROWN—about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, light yellow Hair, ſlim make; wore a Bottle green Coat, blue thick Trouſers;—had a thick, well ſet Scotchman with him, whom he called his Mate.——His Wife a middle ſized Woman, with red Hair, and far gone with Child; ſhe wore a changeable Silk Bonnet, trimmed with white.——Whoever will return ſaid Boat and Thieves, ſhall receive FORTY DOLLARS Reward—or THIRTY for the Boat alone.

EPHRAIM WEEDEN.

Newport (Rhode Iſland) May 30, 1795.